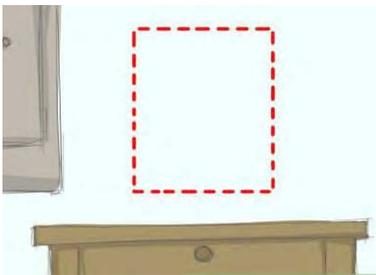


Measuring a wall for a mirror can be straight forward.

If you follow our simple guidelines you can be sure your glass and mirrors will fit perfectly

Consider Size

The first decision to make when you're choosing a wall mirror is how large it should be. The size of the mirror should be influenced by a couple of factors – the size of the wall that you're placing it on and how big an impact you want the mirror to make in your room.



If you're hanging the mirror on a large wall in your living room, dining room or bedroom and you want to make a bold statement, opt for an extra-large mirror, leaving space all around draw your eye to the mirror. If you're using the mirror as an accent on a small wall, consider using a newspaper on your wall to help you visualise how it may look.

Consider Shape

While square and rectangular options are usually the most common, you can find wall mirrors in a variety of shapes.



A square or rectangular mirror offers the most traditional look, but choosing a mirror in an unusual shape can bring attention to a wall even if the mirror is small or lacks a decorative frame. For a simple but striking look, opt for a circular or oval wall mirror. Funky triangle and diamond-shaped mirrors can add a quirky touch to a room. If you want to make a big design statement, however, go with a bold shaped mirror that is sure to draw the eye in.

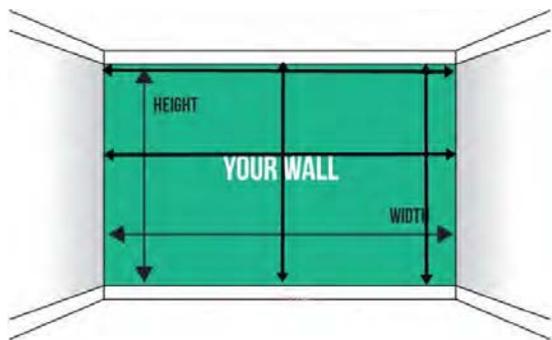
Measure your wall so you know how much space you have to work with and determine how much of it you want the mirror to fill.

Basic mirrored wall

Firstly, use a spirit level to check the walls, floor/skirting and any surfaces next to the mirrors are straight and level. If you **don't** have one try downloading an app onto your smartphone.



If the skirting/ floor is not level it will show when the mirrors are erected. If the walls are not flat the mirrors will not reflect in unison and thinner substrate such as 4mm mirror may “flex” when using adhesive. In such instances where the floor/skirting is not level or the walls are not flat you may need to do some remedial work prior to fitting the mirrors. This may include skimming the wall or erecting new plasterboard or putting new skirting on (Dependant on how important this is to you).

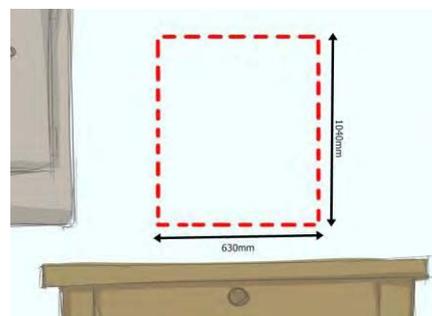


If you are looking to go wall to wall with the mirrors and the walls themselves are not square we can make the end mirrors with sloping edges and achieve the desired results you are looking to achieve. Alternatively, you can choose to leave a space either end of the wall of mirrors rather than taking it fully to the wall. To check whether the walls are square measure the width and height with a tape measure at three points – each end both top and bottom and also at the middle.

This should generate three measurements. For height, we recommend the same measurement system.

You should take off at least 2mm of the height and width to allow for the tolerance of the glass, so this will ensure it is not too big to fit a gap.

Finally, ALWAYS double check your measurements. Once the mirrors or glass are manufactured to size they cannot be changed.



How do I measure for cut outs?



If you need socket holes measuring correctly this depends on how competent at DIY you are. The easiest method is to measure from the bottom edge and then either one side – left or right. You can then provide a simple sketch with your measurements and email it to us at sales@mirrorworld.co.uk However it is vital you get this right so please take your time and measure at least two or three times.

Another method which is less prone to error but more time consuming is to template in 6mm mdf or plywood. Certainly, any complex shapes will need such a template if we are not measuring as part of our survey services. If you cut our template and hang on site prior to sending to us, you can be sure **it fits and be confident we will deliver “exactly” the same sizes** as we scan these templates into our CNC machines. It may take more time but it will ensure no disappointment further down the line.

Remember when measuring around sockets that your sockets can either fit on top of the glass or inside the cut out itself. You need to decide which option to choose and make allowances for this.

Typically, an electrical back box is 70mm x 70mm for a single socket but the socket itself can be up to 90mm x 90mm. The back box for a double socket is typically 130mm x 70mm. For a tidy finish when sitting the sockets in top of the glass all electrical sockets should be removed during the templating process. It may be safer to use an electrician for this. This will allow your mirror or glass to fit neatly behind your sockets leaving no visible gaps.

Of course, a further option is to get a joiner to make your templates or ask about our survey service.